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## INCLOSURE.

Office of the municipal alcalde of Santiago de Cuba.

On account of the torrential rain that fell last night the aqueduct has acquired quite a quantity of water, which will permit the distribution of that liquid alternately to the districts of the north and south.

As soon as the rains set in and the quantity of water becomes greater the distribution will be made daily to the whole city, as has been done in normal times.

I publish this for general information.

Santiago de Cuba, May 8, 1903.

The municipal alcalde,

EMILIO BACARDI.

NOTE.—An order of the governor forbids the washing of clothes and bathing in the river from the aqueduct dam to Cristo, and enjoins the removal of certain dams which now operate as obstructions to the current.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine on account of smallpox.*

Minister Swenson at Copenhagen reported April 6 that a quarantine of fifteen days had been declared on April 3 by the government of the Danish West Indies against vessels arriving from Grenada or the Grenadines, and on April 6 against vessels arriving from San Pedro de Macoris (Santo Domingo), on account of the appearance of smallpox at those two places.

## FRANCE.

*Report from Nantes—Epidemic measles abating—Malignant character of the disease.*

Consul Ridgely reports, May 9, that the epidemic of measles previously reported by him is abating, but that the character of the disease continues to be singularly malignant.

## GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, May 9, as follows:

*Plague.*

*Turkey.*—According to a report made at Constantinople on the 28th of April, there have occurred several deaths from a disease suspected to be plague in Zobeir (Sandjak Amara, Vilajet Bassora).

*Egypt.*—In Port Said a case of plague occurred on the 27th of April in the part of the city inhabited by Europeans.

*British India.*—During the week ended March 28 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 11,628 cases of plague (and 8,859 deaths), of which 1,826 cases (1,583 deaths) occurred in the city of

Bombay and 174 cases (135 deaths) in the town and port of Karachi. According to the census of 1901 the Bombay Presidency had a population of 18,481,362; the number of deaths from plague in the week in question would therefore correspond to 25 per 1,000 of the population.

*French Indo-China.*—Plague broke out on the 7th of April in Hanoi. Up to the 22d of April 58 deaths from plague had been registered at that place, but only among the natives. The Government has taken measures to prevent the spread of the disease beyond Hanoi.

*China.*—According to a communication dated April 29, plague has broken out in Amoy.

*British South Africa.*—During the period from the 29th of March to the 4th of April 2 cases of plague were registered in Port Elizabeth and 2 cases in East London. Rats with plague bacilli continued to be found up to the 8th of April in the various parts of Cape Colony previously infected with plague, with the exception of Graaff-Reinet.

*Zanzibar.*—The captain of the steamer *Kahlif*, of the German East African line, arrived on April 7 at Zanzibar from Bombay, reported that plague broke out on the ship during the voyage from Mogadischu to East India. Seven Indian passengers and the third officer of the ship succumbed to the disease. At Bombay the vessel was placed in quarantine. After a delay of five days the ship was enabled to proceed on the return voyage to East Africa. Passengers were not taken aboard. On the way the first officer and the chief steward died, according to the statement of the captain, of "malaria." As the ship had no doctor on board, no medical certificate as to the cause of death could be made out.

#### *Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—In Damascus, according to official reports, 11 cases of cholera (13 deaths) occurred during the week ended April 12.

#### *Death rate of Berlin.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 25 amounted (calculated upon the year) to 15.8 per thousand of the population, this being lower than the rate for the foregoing week (16.8), but higher than for the corresponding week of last year, in which it only amounted to 14.9 per thousand. Of the large German cities more than two-thirds showed less favorable conditions than Berlin, the death rate of the following towns, among others, being considerably higher than Berlin, namely: Hanover, Hamburg, Dresden, Cologne, Karlsruhe, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The following towns had a lower death rate than Berlin: Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Leipzig, Charlottenburg (14.5), and Schöneberg (12 per thousand). The decrease in the number of deaths was distributed fairly evenly among children in their first year and the higher age classes. The rate of mortality among infants fell to 3.1 per year and mille, being thus only about one-third of that of Munich, Nuremberg, Chemnitz, and Stettin. Acute intestinal diseases were of less frequent occurrence, causing 25 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs, on the other hand, showed an increase and claimed 62 victims. Influenza, which had been on the decline since the beginning of April, caused this week 9 deaths. Registered number of deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 96. Further, there occurred